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Bibliographie Générale des Cartulaires Français ou relatifs à l'Histoire de France. [Manuels de Bibliographie Historique, IV.]

Par HENRI STEIN. (Paris: Picard et Fils. 1907. Pp. xv, 627.)

THE great value of cartularies as historical sources has long been recognized by investigators. A large proportion of the documentary materials relating to the Middle Ages and early modern times has come down to us only in this form, and without the aid of such collections no one can hope to penetrate far into the institutional life or the economic and social history of these periods. The comparatively few cartularies, however, which have been printed have generally been brought out in little-known local publications, and the unprinted collections, even for a limited district, are often widely scattered, so that there are few fields where the student stands more in need of bibliographical assistance. How generously such aid is rendered in the present volume is at once evident from its amplitude—4,522 numbers—in contrast to the meagre lists hitherto available. The term cartulary M. Stein quite properly restricts to collections of documents which, whatever their provenance, relate to a particular establishment, institution, or locality, thus ruling out registers, inventories and miscellaneous assortments to which the word has often been applied; but he includes both civil and ecclesiastical establishments, and factitious modern collections as well as those which were formed in the Middle Ages. Moreover he has extended the boundaries of France to cover adjoining territory which has at one time or another come under French influence, thereby comprehending Belgium, French Switzerland, and Germany west of the Rhine, as well as, though inadequately, the Spanish march. The bibliography is more than a simple list of titles. Shelf-numbers are given for manuscripts and exact information concerning printed collections, and the author has also got together a large body of references to later copies and extracts, a task which will earn him the gratitude of all who appreciate how largely we are indebted to the scholars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for the preservation of documents which have since disappeared, and how difficult it often is to get track of these copies. Care has likewise been taken to note cartularies whose whereabouts are no longer known, in the hope that some of them may still come to light—a pious wish which we should like to repeat and extend to certain Norman cartularies which have escaped M. Stein's notice, namely a cartulary of Fécamp of the twelfth century, extracts from which are found in the Collection Moreau, and one or more cartularies of Lire, cited in the same collection and in the papers of Dom Lenoir and printed in part in Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

It would be strange not to find some gaps in a work covering so wide a field, in spite of the hope which the author seems to cherish that the only additions to be made, apart from volumes in private hands, will be small fascicules lurking in the unsorted bundles of certain

archives. The reviewer has noted the following omissions in the field he knows best, that of the Norman cartularies: Cartulary of the chapter of Rouen (Rouen Library, MS. 1193); cartulary of the see of Bayeux, in the chapter library, MSS. 206-208; minor cartularies of Bayeux cathedral, in the same library, MSS. 199, 202, 204; *Cartularium Decani et Capituli de Baiocis*, in the Phillipps Library at Cheltenham, MS. 21709; certain minor collections for St. Ouen in the archives of the Seine-Inférieure; the papers of Hippeau and the copies from Carlton Castle relating to St. Étienne of Caen, both in the Bibliothèque Nationale; the collections of the Abbé de LaRue concerning Caen in the public library and the Collection Mancel at Caen; the copies of Pierre Mangon relating to the Cotentin and adjacent portions of lower Normandy, now in the public library at Grenoble; and the papers of the Norman antiquaries Deville, Le Prévost and Léchaudé d'Anisy, preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale. The Norman rolls in the Public Record Office are as much entitled to mention as the Gascon rolls.

More serious than such omissions, because likely to deceive investigators, are the erroneous statements concerning the contents of cartularies. M. Stein has had the excellent idea of indicating the chronological limits of many of the cartularies he cites, but it is plain that this has often been done without personal examination and sometimes with misleading results. Thus he gives 1218 and 1211 as the earliest respective limits of the Great and Little Cartularies of Jumièges, whereas both of them contain documents of the twelfth century. The cartulary of St. Wandrille (no. 3604 in Stein), instead of beginning in 1204, is exceedingly rich in charters of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The fragment of a cartulary of St. Pair in the archives of the Manche, described as containing "only texts of the fifteenth century", includes at least one piece of the eleventh (*English Historical Review*, XXII. 647). The so-called cartulary of Philippe d'Alençon (no. 3243) contains two charters of Henry I. earlier than 1131 (Round, *Calendar*, nos. 5, 7). The earliest charter in the *Livre Noir* of Bayeux cathedral is of 1036, or thereabouts, not 1066. The cartulary of Troarn in the Bibliothèque Nationale does not commence with 1101 but contains documents of William the Conqueror. The second volume of the cartulary of St. Évrour in the same library (MS. Lat. 11056) is not missing; it was there last August. MS. 114 of the library of Alençon is, unfortunately, not a copy of the lost cartulary of Cerisy, but a collection of modern pieces in French. The cartulary of Notre-Dame-du-Désert in the archives of the Eure is now numbered G. 165. Moreover, though this is not the author's fault, the references to the archives of sees and cathedrals are, or soon will be, incorrect, since the separation law hands over these records to the departmental archives, and the work of transfer is in some cases already completed.

These errors of omission and misstatement have been pointed out, not because the book is a bad one, but because it is so sure to take rank

as a standard authority that those who use it should be put on their guard against trusting too absolutely in its completeness or its accuracy. M. Stein deserves the gratitude of all students of the sources of French history for the years of patient labor which he has spent in preparing this bibliography, for the convenience of its arrangement and for the care with which it has been put through the press. He has produced an indispensable bibliographical tool, and the reviewer is glad to acknowledge the assistance which he has derived from it in his own researches.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

Mediæval London. Volume II. *Ecclesiastical.* By Sir WALTER BESANT. (London: Adam and Charles Black. 1906. Pp. ix, 436.)

THE bulk of the series of books descriptive of London to which this volume belongs and the long self-devotion of its author to the study of London naturally suggest to the critic that the work should be approached from the scholar's point of view. This inclination is somewhat shaken by finding a number of "fancy pictures", like those of John granting Magna Carta, and the offer of the crown to Richard II., scattered through the work. These, however, prove to be reproductions of modern historical paintings which, although absurd, are nevertheless hung in the municipal buildings of London, and may therefore claim a corresponding place in a history of London. Moreover there are many contemporary and very interesting and useful illustrations whose value may be set over against those which are fictitious and improbable. But an examination of the text soon discloses its unscholarly character. In a bibliographical chapter it is said on page 7 that "other Chronicles translation has made accessible, such as the 'Dialogue de Scaccario', published in full in Stubbs's *Select Charters*". But the *Dialogus* is not a chronicle, it is not translated by Stubbs, it had been published long before by Madox, and its name should be given all in Latin or all in English. "Dialogue" may however be a misprint, as is the meaningless expression "news and good men", on page 22, which is probably intended for "reeve and four men".

Although this volume is described in its title as "Mediaeval London, Ecclesiastical", the first of its three parts is devoted to the history of the government of the city. Chapter two in this part is a rather irrelevant comparison of two early charters of the city, taken from an essay of Mr. Round, in which the minute differences of the two charters are enumerated, but nothing done toward describing the government of the city. It is quite evident that the author did not understand Round's discussion and is entirely unfamiliar with the technical points involved; which indeed have no proper place in such an outlined account as he is giving. The numerous quotations from secondary writers are frequently very ill-chosen, as for instance those concerning the gilds, which are taken at great length from Brentano, while neither Gross